JULY, 1787. THE NUMB. 2979.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1787.

TO BE RENTED,

A Forge, Rolling and Slitting Mills,

On Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the state of Delaware. Enquire of

Jonathan, Rumford and Abijah Dawes,

At their store, in *Water-street*, between *Market* and *Arch-streets*,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE

BURR MILL STONES,

Muscovado Sugars, Rice, Indigo, Pork,

And a Cargo of Mahogany. 6 w. ¶

Philadelphia, June 26, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the premises, on Monday, the 9th day of July next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a Plantation or Piece of Land, situate in the township of Blockley, and county of Philadelphia, containing by computation 100 acres, on which are two wooden tenements, a stable, and other improvements bounded by lands of Samuel Rhoads, John Hughes and others: Said place lies on Marshall's road, about seven miles from the city, and has for several years been occupied as a public house of entertainment, known by the name of the Millstone Tavern; taken in execution as the property of William Roberts, and to be sold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 9th of July next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Fenton, inn-keeper, in Northampton township, A certain messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in Northampton aforesaid, bounded by lands of David Vanhorn, Isaac Vanhorn, and others, containing about 85 acres, with the apurtenances; late the property of Robert Vanhorn; taken in execution, and to be sold, by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Newtown, Bucks county, June 16, 1787

Newtown, Bucks county, June 26, 1787.

WAS taken up, for horse-stealing, and committed to the goal of said county ISRAEL DOAN, THOMAS DOAN and JONATHAN DOAN; and there remains yet unclaimed, and supposed to be stolen, a large raw-boned brown horse, supposed to be about seven or eight years old, with a star in his forehead, and a little white on the off hind foot. Also a slight gold watch, a pair of holster pistols, and three great coats. Also taken from one William Johnson, and for which he was convicted at the last court, one pair of trowsers, four pair of thread stockings, one pair cotton ditto, one stock, and one pillow case. Any person who may have lost any of the above said articles, may have them again, by applying to Francis Murray, Esq; proving property and paying cost. If no owner or owners appear in three weeks from the date hereof, they will be sold to pay cost. JOSIAH FURGUSTON, Goaler.

June 26, 1787.

WAS committed to the work-house of the city and county of Philadelphia, on suspicion of being runaway servants, three Germans, the first calls himself HENRY CHARLES MYER, by trade a paper maker and stocking weaver, is about 5 feet high, 28 years of age, dark complexion, with short curling black hair, and speaks good English. The second calls himself JOHN MARTIN KEYSER, by trade a taylor, 5 feet 7 inches high, 22 years of age, fair complexion, and speaks broken English. The third calls himself HENRY GROSS, but in his own country went by the name of Frederick Holland, by trade a taylor, 5 feet high, 27 years of age, dark hair, and pitted with the small-pox. They all say they came from Norwich, in the state of Connecticut. Their masters, if any they have, are desired to come within six weeks from the date hereof, make good their claim, pay charges and take them away, or they will be discharged, on paying the fees of the work-house.

JESSE CROSLEY, Keeper.

To be Sold at Public Auction,

At the Coffee-House, New-York,

On Wednesday, the 1st of August next,

That beautiful bright bay Horse, called

Young HIGH-FLIER,

The property of John Knight and Joseph Fox,

IMPORTED from England last November, now covering at Captain Dawson's, at Brooklyne, Long-Island; he is four years old this grass, fifteen hands three inches high, well proportioned, handsomely marked, moves to the admiration of all who see him, and allowed by good judges to be equal, if not superior, to any horse ever imported in these States. June 22.

N. B. The money to be paid at the time of sale. ¶ 5w

June 19th, 1787.

TAKEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, near the Spread Eagle, on the night of the 16th instant, A light Bay MARE, with a star in her forehead, a switch tail, a small hunt with the saddle near her withers, lately shod before, about 12 years old, and about 14 hands high. Any person securing said mare and thief, so that the owner may have his mare again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for the mare only, by applying to

BENJAMIN DAVIS.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 15th instant, from the subscriber, living in Warminster, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, an Irish servant man, named WILLIAM CHERRY. He came from Dublin about a year ago, in the Dublin Packet, Capt. Alcorn, is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, well set, with short brown hair, and was dressed in a light coloured full linsey coat, half worn, a blue cloth jacket, and fustian breeches, grey worsted stockings, old shoes, and a good soram hat. He is a taylor by trade, and likely will try to get into business in Philadelphia, but has lately worked at the farming business. Whoever apprehends and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN LONGSTRETH.

June 29, 1787. ¶

Just published, and to be sold by HALL and SELLERS; J. CRUKSHANK; and YOUNG and M'CULLOCH,

(Price 7s6 bound, or 6s in blue covers.)

A DEFENCE

OF THE

CONSTITUTIONS of GOVERNMENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

By JOHN ADAMS, LL. D.

And a Member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston.

All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace. POPE.

To be Sold by M. CAREY, Printer,

Market-street, near Second-street,

A FOUNT of French Small Pica,

in use only five months, weight about 550lbs.

A Fount of French BREVIER,

same time in use, weight about 200lbs.

To save trouble to persons inclined to purchase, the lowest price of the former is a Quarter Dollar, and of the latter 3s. 10d. per pound.

N. B. Notes at two months *discountable* at the Bank, will be received as Cash. No other Notes will be taken.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of CHARLES MAYBURY, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested for settlement; and those that are indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, to

PETER ASTON, acting Executor.

STRAYED or stolen from Chester Town, in Maryland, on Sunday, the 27th of May last, TWO HORSES, one a bright Bay, ten years old, fifteen hands high, well made, and carries a fine tail; the other is a dark Brown, about thirteen years old, short legged with a Roman nose, and both hind fetlocks white. They are both shod before, and in very fine order. Any person that will secure these horses, and give information to the subscriber, in Chester Town, shall receive SIXTEEN DOLLARS, if they are found in Maryland, TWENTY DOLLARS, if out of it, or Two thirds of this reward for the Bay, and One-third for the Brown: All reasonable charges shall besides be paid, if they are delivered at Chester Town. WILLIAM TILGHMAN.

Chester Town, June 1787.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY,

JUST opened in second-street, next door but one to the Black Bear, or nearly opposite the sign of the Buck, above Race-street, by the Widow Maag, formerly called the Widow Brown, where may be had, all sorts of the best manufactured tobacco, rappee and Scotch snuff &c. Persons inclined to favour her with their custom, may depend on good usage from their humble servant, ¶ ELIZABETH MAAG.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the Subscribers, at Valley-Forge, on the 7th instant, A dapple ere, draught HORSE, about seven years old, strong made, 15 hands high, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and secures said Horse, so that the owners may get him again, shall have FIFTY SHILLINGS, with reasonable charges if brought home, or the above reward for horse and thief, on conviction of the thief.

5th Month 28, 1787. ISAAC POTTS, & Co.

To be Sold by HENRY DRINKER,

at his house in Front-street, below Race-street,

A Quantity of very good undressed quills; dressed or clarified quills of a first and second quality; a few hampers of cheese lately imported, and in good order.

And at his store fronting the river Delaware, on the wharf below Market-street, formerly belonging to William Allen, Esq; are to be had Live Feathers of an excellent quality, and in such quantities as may suit housekeepers, and others.

Also bar iron and plough-share moulds, and a great variety of iron castings, consisting of pots and kettle of various sizes, two, four and six quart tea-kettles, large and small skillets, Stew-pans, oval and round ovens, bake plates, sash weights, scale weights from 7 to 56lb. cart and waggon boxes, setts of rag irons for saw-mills, willowers or fan togs, small and large iron cabouses for sea and coasting vessels, open and close stoves of most of the kinds generally in use, large and small chimney backs and setts of chimney backs and jams, &c. &c. These castings are neatly made, and the metal of a well known tough quality.

All persons indebted to the late house of James and Drinker, are desired to make immediate payment to the said Henry Drinker, and are hereby informed that the indulgence they have had for many years past cannot be continued. Those who do not properly attend to this public notice, may expect that their respective mortgages, bonds, notes and book debts will in a short time be put under the care of attornies at law, for recovery.

Philadelphia Sixth month 4th, 1787.

May 27th, 1787.

WAS found tied in the woods, in East Marlborough township, Chester county, a bright bay MARE, using four years old, denotes to be part blooded and part hunter, trots and canters, about 14 hands 3 inches high, with some white on both her hind feet, and a small snip, is very round bodied, has a switch tail, neither brand or ear mark, supposed to be stolen. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to ISAAC TAYLOR, Esquire, in Pennsbury township, Chester county. ¶

Montgomery township and county, June 8, 1787.

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, on the 3d of this instant, the following creatures, viz. a large bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a blaze down his forehead, branded on the near thigh, trots and canters. An old forrel MARE, a little hipshot, low carriage. And a black MARE COLT, with some white down her forehead, marked on the near shoulder. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ WILLIAM THOMAS.

[European Papers are received by the Ship George, Captain Hunter, arrived at New-York on Tuesday last, in six weeks from Glasgow, from which the following Articles are selected.]

DUBLIN-CASTLE, April 10.

THIS day his grace the Lord Lieutenant went in state to the house of peers, with the usual solemnity, and the Commons being sent for, gave the royal assent to

An act for granting certain aids, duties, and impositions to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the time therein mentioned, and for giving effect to a treaty of commerce and navigation concluded between his Majesty and the Most Christian King.

PARIS, April 11.

At this moment the utmost confusion reigns here, owing to a general distrust and want of current cash. The bankers offer 12 per cent. for money to support their credit; and, to add to the calamnity, and run on the bank (the Caisse d'Escompte) has already begun. It is no wonder that there should be a temporary and sudden want of confidence between man and man, on the discovery of knavish gambling and other peculations in men of such rank as Calonne, Miromesnil, and Aligre, whose places were nearly in France the same as those of the first Lord of the Treasury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Privy Seal, in England. It is much apprehended that many great houses will be ruined by this total stop to credit: you may, therefore, caution your merchants against great operations with this city, till the alarm has subsided.

LONDON, April 16.

Monday in the House of Peers, the order of the day being read for the House to be put into a Committee on the bill, entitled, "An act for the better preventing vexatious suits being brought for the recovery of debts contracted in America, previous to the treaty of peace with the United States," the same was upon motion discharged *sine die*.

So much is exchange in favour of this country, that for some time past not less than fifty thousand pounds have been remitted hither weekly.

The Parliament of Paris entered on their Journals on the 31st of March, the letters patent which abolish the Droits d'Aubaine; and by which all English subjects, dying in France, are to be considered as natural born subjects.

The dispatches received lately from Earl Cornwallis, Governor General of Bengal, wear an aspect at once so serious and alarming, that all the Leadenhall-street sophistry cannot do their contents away. They have already transpired, and exhibit to the view a scene in direct contrast to those repeatedly set forth by the partizans of Administration. They roundly assert, that the credit of the Company is gone, and that their Government cannot subsist without aid from home. Their bonds are at a higher discount than they have been since the termination of the war, and the resources are drying up. The affairs on the Coromandel coast are in a worse state than of the Carnatic. But both together are in a most distracted situation.

The Lords of the Treasury have ordered all requisitions, for money, since the conclusion of the late war, by Governors, &c. in America and the West-Indies made out immediately, and laid before the Board.

The Secretary at war has ordered a minute inspection to be made into all the invalid companies and others now employed in the garrisons of Great-Britain and Ireland, as a material regulation is intended.

The returns from the regiments now abroad have been laid before his Majesty, and others have been given for sending over a number of recruits to the different settlements.

April 17. A correspondent at Vienna says, that on the 28th of March last, the Emperor caused the following notice to be sent to the French Minister; "That he received with pleasure the French King's declaration of the 19th, of his determined intention to preserve the peace of Europe; but that, as great disputes still subsisted between the Porte and Russia, which had not come to any one point of decision; and *a war seeming to him inevitable* from the difference which there was in opinion between the Cabinet of the Porte and the people, he declared, in case such event happened, he would remain *neuter*: However, in the mean time, following the example of the French King, he would use every means to settle all difficulties, if *the people* were disposed to peace; but should his endeavours prove unfortunate, he should observe a rigid neutrality.

By authentic letters from Vienna we are informed that, on the 29th day of March the Russian troops, supposed to be assistants at a coronation pomp, completely invested the very important fortress Oczakoff, which it is generally supposed, must surrender very speedily, as the Turks are by no means prepared with provisions, stores, or ammunition. —Nothing but a decisive action in favour of the Ottoman army, that may come to its relief, can save the place, in which there are now upwards of twenty thousand Spahis.

The 10th of next month is the time fixed for abolishing the old duties on foreign brandies, wines, rum, &c. and for the intended new duties to take place.

The English Governors of Bombay have sent 200 Europeans, and 500 seapoys, and taken possession of a small Island, called Die Gracia, situate 200 leagues north-east of the Isle of Bourbon; on which the deceased Count de Bussy had permitted a French family, and some negroes to reside, merely for ascertaining to whom it belonged. The English alledge they want it for a watering place, though the French suspect they design it for a lodgment of troops, to attack the Isles of France and Bourbon. The French Ministers have written to our Court on the subject, and insist that the troops may be withdrawn immediately.

The state of affairs, between Russia and the Porte, is said to have been made known to Government by the Russian Ambassador in an official manner, giving notice of a fleet coming round from the North, and demanding for them the usual accommodations within the ports belonging to Great-Britain.

The Russian fleet, for which the requisition of assistance and friendly reception has been lately made to our Court,

consists of 53 ships of the line, 11 frigates, and five bomb-ketches—the *avowed* object of this armament is to chastise, and, if possible to destroy the piratical Powers of the coast of Barbary; but it is much more probably intended to pay a visit (and THAT an effectual, though not an amicable one) to some places in the VICINAGE OF THE DARDANELLES.

The Spanish Ambassador is said to have delivered a rescript at St. James's yesterday from the Court of Madrid, in answer to requisitions from England on the state of affairs between the British and Spanish settlements in the West-Indies.

The insults offered to the Spanish Consul by the Dey of Algiers, should not be felt by the Court of Spain only. It ought to be a general cause to extirpate that nest of pirates from the face of the earth.

WESTMINSTER, April 25.

This day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and the Commons being come thither, his Majesty was pleased to give the royal assent to

An act for repealing the several duties of customs and excise, and granting other duties in lieu thereof; and for applying the said duties, together with the other duties composing the public revenue; for permitting the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandise, the produce or manufacture of the European dominions of the French King, into this kingdom; and for applying certain unclaimed monies remaining in the Exchequer, for the payment of annuities on lives; to the reduction of the national debt.

AUGUSTA, June 9.

By several people lately from the frontier posts of this state, it is credibly reported, that the Creek Indians have again renewed hostilities. They inform, that in the course of the last week some Indians carried off a negro, the property of a Mr Lang, of Greene county, and were closely pursued by a Mr. M'Michal and a lad (name not mentioned) who unfortunately fell in attempting to rescue the negro, and according to savage custom were scalped. The Indians in their precipitate retreat lost the scalps but got the negro entirely off.---Irritated by the loss of his neighbours, Capt. Alexander, with a small party of volunteers, went in quest of the murderers overtook and killed six of them on Saturday last, on the opposite side of the Oconee river, not far from the place at Shoulderbone where the late treaty was held. It is likewise said, that two other Indians were killed on the Monday following, and that 150 have set out from the nation purposely for mischief. Although this alarming intelligence is not officially authenticated, we are sorry to observe, that by the manner in which it is communicated to us, it has rather too great an appearance of truth. In our next we hope to render the public a more accurate account of this interesting affair.

CHARLESTON, June 19.

Friday last the ship Maria, Capt. Dennison, from Anamabo, with 253 negroes on board, was seized, under authority of the law which prohibits the importation of slaves for three years.

BOSTON, June 22.

The committee, raised by the honorable house of representatives, to fix on a suitable place in the country, as the seat of government, on Friday reported to the house in favor of Concord, in the county of Middlesex.

A gentleman who arrived in town last Friday from Berkshire informs, that a few days since a party of the insurgents entered the house of a deputy-sheriff, in Pittsfield, in that county, and destroyed all the writs, executions, and legal papers, they could lay their hands on. A striking proof this---of the peaceable disposition of those caitiffs, who a few days since were represented as humbly supplicating the mercy of government, and as wishing to return again to their duty as good citizens. Confusion come upon us, for arresting the thunderbolt from its devoted victims.

We are happy in communicating to the public the pleasing intelligence, that on Saturday last a motion was made in the house of representatives for an emission of paper money, and after a short debate, the idea of so fraudulent a currency struck the house with such abhorrence, that the motion was rejected by a majority of fifty six (197 voting.)

The four unhappy criminals, under sentence of death for treason, in the counties of Hampshire and Berkshire, who were to have been executed on Thursday, have, it is said, been reprieved for a further term of six weeks.

Gale, the rebel, who is under sentence of death, in Worcester county, we hear, is reprieved until the 2d of August next.

Thursday next, we hear, is appointed for the execution of the noted traitor, Job Shattuck, at Concord.

PORTSMOUTH, June 19.

With satisfaction we inform our readers, that the greatest unanimity graces the proceedings of the legislature of this state. The spirit of party seems to have fled, and the general good seems to be the aim of each and every of the members of that honorable assembly.

ALBANY, June 21.

We learn from Washington, that the magistrates of Salem, on the evening of the 10th instant, receiving intelligence that Shays was lurking near the northernmost part of that settlement, at one Wilson's, in Sandgate, recommended to Lieutenant Colonel Martin immediately to collect a sufficient force, and apprehend him and his abettors at all events. Colonel Martin, with a secrecy and dispatch which did him honor, immediately distributed the necessary orders, and at sun rise the next morning about 16 of the Hebron militia, under the command of Captain Sheperd, and an equal number of light infantry, under Captain Clap, of Salem, marched to the place where Shays was said to be concealed. After searching every suspected place, and making the strictest enquiries of persons who were taken up, they returned disappointed in the object of their expedition. It appeared that Shays had for some days past been concealed in a log house, which he chose, it is presumed, partly on account of its equivocal situation, it being on the borders of Vermont, and possibly within the limits where it exercises jurisdiction: he decamped the preceding night, and left word that he meant to return to Canada, convinced he could no longer remain in these parts with safety. They were not able to learn whether Shays had received any notice of this excursion, though it is highly probable. Upon the whole, we are happy to inform the public, that the authority of Washington are determined to proceed in the most rigorous manner against any person or persons that may have given Shays intelligence, if he or they can be discovered.

NEW-YORK, June 28.

On Tuesday last arrived in this port His Most Christian Majesty's Packet le Courier de l'Europe, Clement le Fournier, Esquire, commander, in 45 days from Havre-de-Grace.

By this packet later intelligence is received, respecting the Assembly of Notables, than by the ship George. We are told by a London paragraph of the 28th of April that Monsieur Necker was banished from Paris. But we are assured that is not the fact; Mr. Necker simply retreated a few leagues and returned.

It is a notorious fact, that M. de Calonne is dismissed, to which account is added, in private letters to a respectable gentleman in this city, the following anecdote respecting him---That while on his expeditious route through the country, he passed a place of execution, where a malefactor had just received the reward of his demerits; and, on his arrival, the intelligence of this personage soon bussed through the numerous crowd, whose rage was so great that it was with difficulty that the police prevented his being absolutely hung on the gallows, through the two standards of which they passed him and his coach.

We are also assured, that there will the greatest unanimity subsisting in the Assembly of the Notables immediately after the confusion of M. de Calonne's impeachment had subsided.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 13.

"Versailles is in the greatest confusion; nobody is to be trusted; all the King's Ministers are disgraced.

"M. de Calonne is ordered to leave Versailles, where he is now kept in sight. He would have been impeached when in place as Minister, but it was thought disrespectful to his Majesty. He is now impeached by M. le Marquis de la Fayette.

Monsr. de Forquier is named Controlleur de Finance, but only to fill up the gap---it is not supposed he can keep it long.

"Le Garde de Sceaux, M. de Maromesnil, is exiled, or confined to his house; and M. la Morgnan named in his place.

"Le Controlleur des Batimens du Roi, inspector of the King's buildings, M. d'Angerville, is dismissed; and the first President of the Parliament of Paris, M. d'Aligre, is desired to demand his congé; if he refuses, he will instantly be prosecuted for maladministration. M. d'Ormesson is named to succeed him. These are the principal changes.

"M. le Marquis de Vaudreuil, brother to the Admiral of that name, a great favourite of the Queen, wanted the place of Controlleur de Barmens du Roi, but he is also in disgrace.

"To give you some little idea of the peculations of the Ministers of this country, take the following circumstance:

"Monsr. de Baron d'Aspagrac (brother to the Abbe, the great speculator in the funds, sent or ordered to the Bastile a little while ago) was proprietor of the county of Sancerre. This county was represented to His Majesty as a purchase worthy his attention, and what he ought not to let slip.---(You must know that a speculation of this kind to a Minister is more lucrative than making a Nabob.) The King cannot alienate the crown lands, but he can make an exchange; the Baron would not sell absolutely for money only, but demanded something in exchange, and some money. The county of Sancerre was accordingly estimated at one million seven hundred thousand French livers; one million was paid in money; and for the seven hundred thousand livers, as many different parcels of woodland and meadow, &c. in the different parts of the kingdom, belonging to the King, were to be assigned, as, upon investigation by the Nobles, are found to be worth fourteen millions of livers; so that thirty thousand pounds sterling was to have been purchased by his Majesty with six hundred thousand pounds. You may judge by this sum what would have been the good will to the Minister who made the bargain. During M. de Calonne's administration, nothing has been transacted without his being secretly touched. The purchase of l'Orient, from the Prince Guimence, was of the same kind: but the impeachment by Monsr. de la Fayette demands a rigorous enquiry into all these matters. It is said, Calonne is a defaulter for one hundred and fifty millions of livers---such are the facts and reports of the day.

"In the beginning of the *Assemblee des Notables*, M. de Calonne foreseeing, from the spirit and vigor of the Members, the affair would turn out badly for him, advised the King to sign five lettres des cachets, for as many of the heads; which he refused, by nobly saying, "They were called together for his benefit, and they should debate in all freedom." Lately he had again the audacity to propose to His Majesty to dismiss the Garde de Sceaux, and to sign 32 lettres des cachets for the different Notable, Archbishops, Bishops, &c. It was this last application which decided the King, who most undoubtedly wishes to do what is right; but how is he to do it, from whom truth, right and justice are always hidden? It is even said, that the King did not sign a lettre de cachet against Mirabeau; but that he was frightened out of the town by the Minister, who was afraid his abilities would open the eyes of the King and people; for His Majesty replied, "No, he would not; that he had written the book with a good intention, and did not deserve punishment." These are noble sentiments, give me leave to tell you, from absolute power."

The following is the impeachment of M. de Calonne by the Marquis de la Fayette.

"Monseigneur,

"THE King desires us to indicate no particular abuses, but in signing our names; the advice which I gave on Saturday has procured us this permission; I will profit by it, with zeal, impartiality, and liberality, which are in my heart. I have said, that it was necessary to attack the monster of stock-jobbers. His Majesty deigns to assure us, that he does not support stock-jobbing; I had been the interpreter only of the public alarm.

"I proposed, and now propose to the office, that His Majesty be supplicated to order a serious examination, by persons not suspected, of all the gifts of the King, of domains, as well as of the titles of gifts, sales, exchanges, or purchases, which are, or ought to be in the chamber of accounts, so that His Majesty may know the value of those he has made, investigate burthensome contracts which have not been liquidated, and break those wherein he has since his accession to the throne been injured of more than one half. And to support my suspicions by some examples, I have quoted the contract of l'Orient, because the public has been scandalized, in learning that, for the seigneury of l'Orient and the lands of Chatel, being together worth no more than 180,000 livers a year, the Prince of Guimence has had the principalities of Dombes, estimated at 40,000 livers rent (without reckoning, say they, 800,000 livers paid to M. de l'Aubespine, who had obtained possession of it) and the immense sum of 12,500,000 livers, payable in 25 years.

"I have quoted the exchange of the Compte of Sancerre, because I fear it has been paid for by 8000 acres wood, of which 3000, 3 or 500, in the county of Blasois, are worth of themselves, as it is said, the Compte of Sancerre; and that the public adds to these 8000 acres a great number of lands in different provinces, and a great sum given to M. le Baron d'Espagnac.

"I have the mortification to believe that the King has acquired, since his accession to the throne, about 700,000 livers of revenue in lands and forests, which he had paid for with about 700,000 livers a year; 30,000 of which, or thereabout, in annuties for lives; and that he has gained on this occasion, either in ready money, or engagements to pay it, at stated terms, upwards of 45 millions.

"It is possible I may be deceived, but a great disorder supposes a great depredation.

"I ask why the Ministers of Finance propose to the King purchases or exchanges, which, not being by any means proper for him, can only serve the purposes of particulars?

"I might perhaps ask also, why the King is made to purchase domains, at the same time that it is thought necessary to sell those he has?

"I am not of the King's Council, neither of the Chamber of Accounts, nor one of the Administration of Domains; I cannot, therefore verify what I indicate; but my patriotism is alarmed, and I solicit a rigorous examination.

"And since the information now given is signed by me, and is to be laid before his Majesty, I repeat with double confidence, the reflection I have submitted to Monseigneur, which is, that the millions which are dissipated are levied by imposts, and that imposts can be justified only by the necessities of the state; that so many millions abandoned to depredation or to avarice, are the produce of the sweat of the brows, of the tears, and, perhaps, of the blood of the people; and that the calculation of the misfortunes which have been caused to compose those sums, so lightly and prodigally dissipated, is a frightful one, for the justice and goodness which we know to be the natural sentiments of his Majesty.

(Signed) LA FAYETTE.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 19.

"Mr. de Calonne is at last driven from his strong hold, and exiled to his estates in Loraine, which he had purchased with the savings of his depredations, for 13,000,000 of livers.

"Amongst the numberless depredations of which he is accused, the following is not the least, either in its nature or consequence; it is now clearly proved, that from the positive orders from the Ministry to the mint at Strasburg, all the new Louis coined in that place are worth 19 livers only---the other three (you know the late coinage is intrinsically worth but 12 livers) have been disturbed, to satisfy the raging appetite of the connivers. Several millions have been coined, as you may easily conceive, which has staggered public faith in such a manner, people know not what to take. This will probably occasion a recoinage, and Louis be replaced at their former value.

"It is supposed he has had the address to entangle so many of the first personages about the Court in his affairs, that they cannot be examined into without divulging too much, which may account for the diversity of opinions and resolution concerning him.

"Mr. de Veymerange, Director of the Posts, has thought proper to abscond with 30,000,000 of livers, about 1,250,000 l. It was reported he had taken the road for England, but the last accounts assert he was stopped, and is at present lodged in the Bastile."

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.

Extract of a letter from Boston, June 28.

"The publications in your papers respecting the funding systems have all been reprinted in our city, and the accurate and just reasonings contained in them have convinced all classes of our citizens, except tories and speculators. We know not, as yet, the part our new rulers will take with our debts but I am sure, if they are not put on another footing, we must all be ruined. The debt of this country (contracted by ignorance, and greatly accumulated by fraud) is far above the ability of our country to discharge at its nominal value. Something is due to the states, as well as to speculators, While they din our ears with the praises of public faith, we should listen to the claims of strict and simple justice. The United States may do *strict justice* to every certificate holder, and yet strike off a third or fourth of the demands that are made against them. The annual interest of our federal debt, if paid, would require all the money in our country to pass through the treasury once every *two years*. Now, surely, no country could bear this monstrous taxation. The case of Great-Britain paying off *some* of her depreciated means does not apply to the present circumstances of this country, any more than a man who is worth 5000l. and pays a debt of 1000l. does to the case of a man who is worth 5000l. and *owes* a debt of 15000l. The *wisest*, and *only* thing such a man could do, is to call his creditors together, and pay them 6/8 in the pound---nor will he injure any of them, if he finds out that none of them gave a higher price for his bonds or notes. The case of the United States is exactly similar to what I have stated. The friends of the funding systems, when we complain of our taxes, tell us of our fine feathers, and dinners, and other acts of extravagance; but for my part, I see no more of these things now, than I did before the war, when we got rich and were happy. Indeed, I think there is much less of them, and more industry in many parts of our country than ever. But men are alike, it seems, in all countries. Our speculators, like the Egyptian task-masters, have learned to cry out ----'ye are idle--ye are idle."---Feathers, feasts, and coaches, are the exclusive pleasures and privileges of men who draw from 20 to 60 per cent. from their country.

On Thursday last came on, in the court of common pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, the interesting trial respecting the seizure of the ship Anna, belonging to Messieurs Clifford and Wells, for landing a quantity of porter that had not been previously entered at the Collector's office.---After a discussion of two days, a verdict was given in favor of the informants

The General Assembly of Connecticut, at their last session, passed an act repealing all acts and parts of acts of that state contrary to the treaty of peace between Great-Britain and the United States.

Extract of a letter from Barcelona, March 15.

"There are upwards of 1000 artificers now employed at the Catholic King's arsenal and cannon foundery in this city, which is one of the principal curiosities in Spain. These are all busied in casting cannon, for which there are two separate elaboratories, one for iron, the other for brass; in the last there is an immense quantity of cannon and mortars, brought from different fortresses to be re-cast."

Extract of a letter from New-York, June 27.

"Yesterday arrived in this port, in distress, the French ship La Flandre Francoise, Captain Rabrute, bound for Bourdeaux, from St. Domingo, with a very valuable cargo. She is four weeks from St. Domingo, and three from Bermuda, where she touched and landed her passengers, after having sprung a leak. From Bermuda the passengers have sailed for Charleston, an opportunity having offered for that place."

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Arch-street, near Fourth-street, an indented German SERVANT MAN, named Lewis Jeck, a baker by trade, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, has short black hair, a full broad face, thick lips, is addicted to liquor. He speaks very little English, and came to this country last fall. He understands a little of dying of hats. Had on, when he went away, a dark blue cloth coat, lately turned, a blue and white striped flowered double breasted jacket, a white shirt, a new pair of sheepskin breeches, brown thread stockings, and a castor hat. Whoever secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

July 2, 1787. CONRAD ABEL.

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, living in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, at the Rum-hill Falls on Schuylkill, a forrel MARE, 14 hands and an half high, shod all round, a blaze in her face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 26, 1787. ¶ JACOB KEG.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

THAT noted and well accustomed Tavern and Farm, known by the name of the WHITE HORSE, situate on the main road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, 26 miles from the city, in East Whiteland township, Chester county, late the property of John Kerlin, deceased. It is an excellent stand for a public house. The farm contains 152 acres, and the soil is good for any kind of grain. For terms, apply to the subscribers.

WILLIAM KERLIN,)
ADAM CLAMPFFER, and) Administrators.
JOHN SMITH,)

Chester county, June 30, 1787.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, by bond, note or book debt, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands are desired to bring them in, properly attested, for payment.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon immediately,

THAT noted Tavern, the sign of the BLACK HORSE, at Frankford bridge, containing 40 acres of good Land, with convenient stabling and sheds. This stand is very suitable for a store or lumber yard. For terms, apply to the subscriber on the premises. JOHN STEEL.

Directions for recovering persons who are supposed to be dead, from drowning, also for preventing and curing the disorders produced by drinking Cold Water or other Liquors, and by the action of noxious vapours, lightning, and excessive heat and cold, upon the Human Body.

Published by order of the Humane Society, of Philadelphia.

OF the many calamities to which mankind are subject, there are none more productive of distress than sudden and violent deaths.

In great cities, instances of this kind (from drowning, suffocation, and other accidents) are very numerous; and this melancholy circumstance is much aggravated by reflecting, that a large proportion of those who are thus lost to their friends and country might be saved, if they were properly treated.

That this is the case, appears clearly from the reports of several respectable societies in Europe, which were formed for the purpose, and have happily succeeded in the humane attempt of restoring to life persons apparently killed by the accidents above mentioned.

It is now only twenty years since the first society of this kind was formed at Amsterdam, and but thirteen since the first existence of that in London, and yet near one thousand persons have been preserved from death by these two institutions. Societies of the same kind have been formed at Paris, Venice, Hamburgh and Milan; and from their reports it also appears, not only that a large proportion of persons, apparently dead, have been recovered, but that this recovery may be effected after they have been a long time in that situation.

As the inhabitants of this part of America are exposed, not only to all those accidents which occur in England and Holland, but to several others which rarely take place there (as those produced by excessive heat and cold, and by lightning) they must have additional inducements to form an institution of this kind: and altho' its objects are of the highest importance, the following plan for attaining them will shew, that the business of such an institution is very practicable and easy.

First—As people in general are uninformed of the proper methods to be pursued in such cases, and as medical assistance cannot always be procured in time, it will be necessary to lodge directions respecting the proper treatment in all those places where such accidents commonly occur.

Secondly—It will be necessary to deposit at those places, such apparatus and medicines as have been found most useful in these cases; as the time lost in waiting for them, if they are not at hand, may deprive the unfortunate person of all chance of recovery.

Thirdly—It will also be necessary to place at proper distances, near rivers, a number of grapples and other instruments, for extracting speedily from the water those who fall into it.

By these means, the Societies above mentioned have had the satisfaction of restoring fathers to the fatherless, and living children to parents who were deploring their loss;—and have rendered to humanity the important service of preserving from death a large number of useful members of the community. Their great success influenced a number of gentlemen in Philadelphia to associate themselves for the same purpose, under the name of the "Humane Society;" who, as they are desirous of the concurrence of their fellow-citizens, have subjoined their constitution; and hope that those who approve of it, will unite with them in carrying it into execution.

Subscriptions and donations to this society will be thankfully received by *Christopher Marshall*, jun. Treasurer of the society, and by any one of the society.

The CONSTITUTION of the HUMANE SOCIETY.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY, instituted in the year 1774, for the recovery of drowned persons, having for some years past not been sufficiently attended to, it is now agreed to revive it; and further, to include in its objects persons disordered by noxious vapours, lightning, drinking cold water, and from the action of excessive heat and cold upon the body; for which purpose the following plan is adopted:

That every person, paying one dollar annually, for the use of the institution, shall be deemed a contributor.

That the contributors shall choose twelve Managers on the second Wednesday in March, of every year, who shall, as soon as convenient, choose from among themselves a President, two Inspectors, and a Secretary. They shall likewise choose a Treasurer from among the contributors. They shall hold stated meetings on the second Wednesday of every month. Their business shall be to regulate all the affairs of the institution. Five Managers to make a quorum.

Directions *for* recovering Persons, *who are* supposed *to be* dead, *from* drowning.

1st. As soon as the body is taken out of the water it must be conveyed, *with care and tenderness*, to a house, or any other place, where it can be laid dry and warm, avoiding the usual destructive methods *of hanging it by the heels, rolling it on a barrel*, or *placing it across a log on its belly*.

2dly. The clothes must be immediately stripped off, and the body wrapped up in blankets, well warmed. It should be laid on its back, with the head a little raised. If the weather be cold, it should be placed near a fire; but if the weather should be warm, it will be sufficient to place it between two blankets well heated; taking care to prevent the room from being crouded with any persons who are not necessarily employed about the body.

3dly. As soon as it can possibly be done, a bellows should be applied to one nostril, while the other nostril and the mouth are kept closed, and the lower end of the prominent part of the wind-pipe (or that part which is called by anatomists *Pomum Adami*) is pressed backward. The bellows is to be worked in this situation; and when the breast is swelled by it, the bellows should stop, and an assistant should press the belly upwards, to force the air out. The bellows should then be applied as before, and the belly should again be pressed upwards; and this process should be repeated from 10 to 30 times in a minute, so as to imitate natural breathing as nearly as possible. Some volatile spirits, heated, should be held under the valve of the bellows, while it works. If a bellows cannot be procured, some person should blow into one of the nostrils through a pipe or quill, while the other nostril and mouth are closed as before; or if a pipe or quill be not at hand, he should blow into the mouth, while both nostrils are closed; but whenever a bellows can be procured, it should be preferred, as air forced in by this means will be much more serviceable than air which has been already breathed.

4thly. At the same time the whole body should be rubbed with the hand, or with hot woollen cloths. The rubbing should be moderate, but continued with industry a long time, and particularly about the breast.

5thly. During this time, a large quantity of ashes, or salt, or sand, should be heated; and as soon as it is milk-warm, the body should be placed in it; the blowing and rubbing are then to be continued as before; and when the ashes, salt, or sand, are cooled, some warmer must be added, so that the whole may be kept milk-warm.

These methods should be continued three or four hours, as in several instances they have proved successful, altho' no signs of life appeared until that time. When the patient is able to swallow, he should take some wine, or rum and water; bleeding or purging ought not to be used without consulting a physician, who should be called in as soon as possible.

To prevent the fatal Effects *of* drinking cold Water, *or* cold Liquors *of any Kind, in* warm Weather.

1st. Avoid drinking while you are warm, or,

2dly. Drink only a small quantity at once, and let it remain a short time in your mouth before you swallow it; or,

3dly. Grasp the vessel out of which you are about to drink (provided it is made of glass, earthen ware, or metal) for a few minutes, with both your hands, for each of these substances conveys off a portion of the heat of the body into the cold liquor, and thereby lessens the danger which arises from the excessive heat of the body, and the coldness of the liquor; or,

4thly. Wash your hands and face, and rinse your mouth with cold water before you drink. If these precautions have been neglected, and the disorder incident to drinking cold water hath been produced, the first, and in most instances, the only remedy to be administered, is sixty drops of liquid laudanum in spirit and water, or warm drink of any kind.

If this should fail of giving relief, the same quantity may be repeated every twenty minutes, until the pain and spasms abate.

When laudanum cannot be obtained, rum and water, or warm water should be given. Bleeding should not be used without consulting a physician.

The dangerous Effects *of* noxious Vapours, *from* Wells, Cellars, fermenting Liquors, *&c. may be* prevented,

By procuring a free circulation of air, either by ventilators, or opening the doors or windows, where it is confined, or by changing the air, by keeping fires in the infected place, or by throwing in water in which stone-lime has been dissolved.

These precautions should be taken, before entering into such suspected places, or a lighted candle should be first introduced, which will go out if the air is bad. When a person is let down into a well, he should be carefully watched, and drawn up again on the least change. But when a person is apparently dead, from the above-mentioned cause, the first thing to be done is to remove the body to a cool place in a wholesome air; then let the body be stripped, and let cold water be thrown from buckets over it for some time. This is particularly useful in cases of apparent death from drunkenness.—Let the treatment now be the same as that for drowned persons. The head should be raised a little; and continued frictions, with blowing into the nostrils with a bellows, should be practised for several hours.

In Cases *of* Suffocation, *from the* Fumes *of* BURNING CHARCOAL,

The general treatment recommended for curing the disorders brought on by noxious vapours is to be applied; but the dangerous effects of this may be prevented, by taking care not to sit near it when burning: To burn it in a chimney; and where there is no chimney, to keep the door open, and to place a large tub of water in the room.

In all these, as well as in cases of drowned persons, moderate purges and bleeding are only to be used, with the advice of a physician.

To prevent the fatal Effects *of* Lightning,

Let your house be provided with an iron conductor; but when this cannot be had, avoid sitting, or standing, near the window, door, or walls of a house, during the time of a thunder gust. The nearer you are placed to the middle of a room, the better. When you are not in a house, avoid flying to the cover of the woods, or a solitary tree, for safety.

When a person is struck by lightning, let continued frictions and inflation of the lungs be practised: Let gentle shocks of electricity be made to pass through the chest, when a skilful person can be procured to apply it; and let blisters be applied to the breast.

To prevent Danger *from* Exposure *to the* Excessive Heat *of the* Sun.

Disorders from this cause, or (as they are vulgarly termed) *strokes of the sun*, may be expected, when a person who is exposed to its rays is affected with a violent headach, attended with throbbing or with giddiness; where the disorder takes place, these symptoms are followed by faintiness and great insensibility, with violent heat and dryness of the skin, redness and dryness of the eyes, difficulty of breathing, and, according as the disease is more or less violent, with a difficulty, or entire inability of speaking or moving.

To guard against these dangerous effects of heat, it will be proper,

1st. To avoid labour, or violent exercise, or exposing yourself to the rays of the sun, immediately after eating a hearty meal:

2dly. To avoid drinking *spirits* of any kind, when you are thus exposed. These add an internal fire to the heat of the sun, and are particularly hurtful in harvest. Vinegar and water, sweetened with molasses or brown sugar, butter-milk and water, small beer, whey, or milk and water, are the most proper drinks for people who are exposed to excessive heat. But the less a person drinks of liquors of any kind *in the forenoon*, the better will he endure the heat of a warm day. It will also be proper,

3dly. To wear a white hat, or to cover a black one with white paper, when you are necessarily exposed to the hot sun, and to avoid standing still when you are in such a situation.

4thly. To retire into the shade as soon as you begin to be affected with pain or throbbing in the head, with giddiness or with faintiness.

If these precautions have been neglected, and the symptoms above described have come on, it will be proper,

1st. To remove the person so affected into a cool, dry place, and to loosen all his garments, particularly those around his neck and breast,

2dly. To examine whether the pulse at the wrists or temples beats forcibly, and if it does, to bleed immediately; but if the pulse be weak, or cannot be perceived, bleeding must not be performed

3dly. To place his feet and legs (or if it can be done) the lower half of his body, in warm water. But if this remedy fails,

4thly, Dr. Tissot advises to apply linen cloths wet with cold water, or with cold water and vinegar, to the temples and all over the head.

5thly. To administer plentiful draughts of vinegar and water sweetened.

In all cases of this kind a physician should be sent for, unless the patient recovers speedily.

To prevent the Effects *of* Excessive Cold.

Persons are in danger of being destroyed by cold, when they become very drowsy, or are affected with general numbness or insensibility of the body. As the cold which proves fatal generally affects the feet first, great care should be taken to keep them as warm as possible.

1st. By protecting them when you are exposed to cold with wool, or woollen socks within the shoes or boots, or with large woollen stockings drawn over them, or when you ride, with hay or straw wrapped round them.

2dly. By keeping up a brisk circulation in the blood vessels of the feet, by *moving them constantly*; or when this is impracticable, from a confined situation, and two or more persons are exposed together,

3dly. By placing their feet, *without shoes*, against each other's breasts.

If, notwithstanding these precautions, a person should be rendered sleepy or insensible by cold, he must exert himself and move about quickly, for if he should sleep in the cold, he will inevitably perish. When a person who is travelling in company begins to be affected in this manner, his companions should force him to walk briskly, or to run.

When cold has produced apparent death, the body should be placed in a room without fire, and rubbed steadily with snow, or cloths wet with cold water, at the same time that the bellows is applied to the nose, and used as in the case of drowning.

This treatment should be continued a long time, although no signs of life appear, for some persons have recovered, who were to appearance lifeless for several hours.

When the limbs only are affected by cold, they should be rubbed gently with snow, or bathed in cold water with ice in it, until their feeling and power of motion return; after which the bathing or rubbing with snow is to be repeated once every hour, and continued a longer or shorter time, as the pains are more or less violent.

The person thus affected should be kept from the fire, for warmth and acrid applications of every kind are improper.

JOHN JONES, President,
BENJAMIN RUSH,
BENJAMIN DUFFIELD,
CASPAR WISTAR,
SAMUEL P. GRIFFITTS,
JOHN R. B. RODGERS,
ROBERT PARRISH,
TENCH COXE,
JOHN BAYARD,
JOHNS HOPKINS,
ISAAC JONES,
CHARLES MARSHALL, Secretary.
} Physicians.

MANAGERS *of the* HUMANE SOCIETY.

BENJAMIN SCULL,

HATTER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has removed from Fourth-street, to the north side of Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, nearly opposite the sign of the Black Bear, where he carries on the Hatting Business in all its Branches. Those who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. ‡

N. B. Orders from the country will be carefully executed.

Bank of North-America.

July 2, 1787.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock was declared for the last six months, and the same will be paid to the stockholders, or their representatives, at any time after the 10th instant.

Philadelphia, July 2, 1787.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, a Dutch SERVANT MAN, named Johan Henry Henning, appears to be about 45 years of age, is a middle sized well set man, professes to be a tallow chandler by trade, understands but little of the English language, having been purchased from on ship board last fall. The fore part of his head is bald, his hair thin, of a light colour, and usually combed back. How he is appareled is uncertain, as he left his usual clothing behind him. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and secures him, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

¶ SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

RAN away the 23d instant, from the subscriber, living in Warrington township, Bucks county, a Dutch SERVANT MAN, named Daniel Mulk, by trade a baker; had on and took with him a home spun shirt and trowsers, short sailor's jacket, black velvet breeches, new shoes without buckles, and other clothes unknown; this is the second time of his running away; he has large thick lips, speaks bad English. It is thought he has gone to Philadelphia, or back of York-town. Whoever secures said servant in any gaol in this state, or brings him to his master, shall have SIX DOLLARS reward, and all charges, paid by † GEORGE FOSLER.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

STRAYED away, on the 23d day of May last, from the plantation of Benjamin Graff, in Strasburg township, Lancaster county, two COWS, one of them a brindle, has large horns, was big with calf when she went away, and has probably calved before this time. The other red and white spotted, her horns sawed off, and holes through both horns. Whoever has taken up, or takes up, said cows, and brings them to the subscriber, on said place, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

June 26, 1787. § ANDREW ZIMMERMAN.

FINLASS,
STAY-MAKER,

Has removed from the New-Market to Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets,

Where he MAKES all Sorts of

French and *Engliſh* STAYS,

In the neateſt and neweſt Faſhion.

Riding Stays, Turned Stays and Jumps, Half-bone and Whole-bone, very neat.

Thoſe who pleaſe to favour me with their orders, may depend on being faithfully ſerved by their humble ſervant,

SEBASTIAN FINLASS.

N. B. Thoſe that chooſe to ſee my work, may be waited on the firſt notice.

*** *Stays neatly mended.*

Juſt Imported, and to be SOLD by

JACOB PARKE,

At his Ironmongery Store, on the north ſide of Market, between Front and Second ſtreets, A general Aſſortment of

PAINTERS COLOURS,

Amongſt which are,

WHITE Lead, ditto ground; yellow ochre, ditto ground; Spaniſh brown, ditto ground; white vitriol, red lead, Venetian red, litharge, vermilion, Pruſſian blue, king's yellow, Dutch pink, pummice ſtone, red chalk, &c. &c. Likewiſe,

A very general Aſſortment of

IRONMONGERY, &c.

Amongſt which are,

Anvils, vizes, files, mill and other ſaws, chiſſels, planes, adzes, plane irons, ſcrew and ſhell augers, oilſtones, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſcrews, ſprigs, tacks, drawer furniture, waggon boxes, frying pans, iron pots, coffee mills, ſhovels and tongs, ſteel, &c. &c. Philad. 5th Month 21, 1787.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Hopewell, Cumberland county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, an APPRENTICE LAD, named Thomas Jenkins, near nineteen years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a light complexion, and down look, and when working at the coopers trade uſes his ax with his left hand. Had on, and took with him, a dark brown broadcloth coat, blue regimental ditto, new yellow feathered pluſh veſt, with ſuſtian backs, new velvet breeches, white thread ſtockings, good ſhoes, new felt hat, home made ſhirts, a pair of ſtriped trowſers, blue waiſtcoat, new checked handkerchief, and ſeveral other articles. Whoever will apprehend the above apprentice, and ſecure him in any gaol, in this ſtate, ſhall receive, on application, SIX DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges if he ſhould be brought home to

May 27, 1787. † MOSES HARRIS.

Bedford county taxes for 1787.

A Tranſcript of the returns and aſſeſſments of the lands of non-reſidents in the county of Bedford, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of September laſt, is now publiſhed in the ſupplements No. VII. and VIII. to the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, May 30th and June ſixth. All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the preſent year on their lands in ſaid county, before the ſixth day of Auguſt next, when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
State Treaſurer.

June 6, 1787. 2m

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform the public, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to that old and well accuſtomed Inn, in Market-ſtreet, near the corner of Fourth-ſtreet, at the ſign of His Excellency BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Eſquire, Preſident of the ſtate of Pennſylvania. The houſe is large and very convenient. He is well ſtocked with bedding, and excellent liquors---good ſtables and hay for the reception of travellers. All that pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend that the beſt care ſhall be taken by the public's moſt humble ſervant,

PETER MATHER.

June 4, 1787.

N. B. Horſes taken in at livery by the week, month, or year. ‡

FOR SALE, BY *DANIEL BENEZET,*

At his Store in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

A very large ASSORTMENT of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With ſuitable WHETSTONES----Alſo,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, a variety of black ſattins and pelongs, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, ſuperfine moreens, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chryſtals, ſuzee chains, pendants and bar, fine braſs wire, pewter table and tea ſpoons, boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, ſhoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, ſleeve buttons, ſhoemakers knives, double ſcrew gimblets, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, Engliſh paſte boards, pig braſs, German looking glaſſes, ſheet braſs, &c., BAR IRON by the ton; alſo a LARGE IRON CHEST. 3m.

N. B. He has to let, a commodious LOT and WHARFF, under good fence, about 60 feet front and 200 feet deep, ſituate below Pools-bridge.

Alſo a three ſtory HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, an extraordinary ſtand for buſineſs.

June 2d, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of CHARLES YOST, late of the Northern Liberties, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment on or before the 4th day of July next, to the ſubſcribers

ALBERTUS SHILACK, Adminiſtrator,
and
CHRISTINA YOST, Adminiſtratrix.

CAME to the plantation of Mr. GEORGE ROBERTS, at Point-no-Point, on the 10th ult. a black MARE, 14 years old, about 14 hands high, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and a long tail. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

June 2d, 1787. MARTIN WILES.

William and *John Sitgreaves,*

Have imported by the laſt veſſels from London, and are now SELLING,

At their STORE in FRONT-STREET, three doors below CHESNUT-STREET, a very extenſive and compleat aſſortment of

Seaſonable GOODS,

PILLOW and Beaver fuſtians, jeans and jeanets, cotton fattinets and royal ribs, plain and figured velveretts, corduroys and honey-combs, Ruſſia ſheeting, drilling and Raven's duck, Ruſſia towelling, Iriſh and Scotch linens, German dowlaſs, brown Hollands, linen and cotton ſtripes and checks, Flanders ticks, bunts and ticking, counterpanes, quiltings and drawboys, white and brown buckram, hair and worſted pluſh, durants, calimancoes, jeans, moreens, ſhalloons and cambletts, mens, womens and boys thread and cotton hoſe, ſuperfine black worſted ſattinet for ſhoes, plain and figured lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, book and jaconet yard wide and 6 qr. muſlins, cambricks and clear lawns, callicoes, cottons and chintz, an elegant variety of luteſtrings, ſattins, modes, and ſarſnets, all wide India perſians, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, black and coloured gloves, cutlery and ſmall hard ware, ſewing ſilk, threads, pins, mens felt and caſtor hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Womens ſtuff ſhoes in trunks, pewter in caſks, window glaſs, frying pans, nails, braſs kettles, tin plates, lead, ſhot, gunpowder, and beſt Crowley ſteel.

To be SOLD, on good terms,

Twenty five acres of Marſh Meadow, on Oldman's Creek, in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, and a few Lots in Fourth, below Cheſnut-ſtreet, to be let on Groundrent. 8 w.

MEDICINAL WATERS,

For DRINKING and BATHING, at

HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford Road.

THE Author of nature having provided the above-named ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has, at a conſiderable expence, erected ſuch buildings over them as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been examined by Doctors RUSH and MOYES.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron. It is remarkable light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate water in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and ſo juſtly celebrated all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol in this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity, to recommend the uſe of theſe mineral waters. He will only obſerve that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidnies. It has alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm. Externally applied, theſe waters have in many inſtances cured ulcers and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over the Harrowgate waters, are two ſhower baths, and two dreſſing rooms; and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming. Breakfaſt, dinners and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-houſe adjoining the ſprings; and for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will ſet off the 14th of May, and run while the ſeaſon continues, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets: and thoſe who engage ſeats previous to the hours of ſix in the morning, and half paſt two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the ſtage to ſet off, without delay, ſhould they not attend, muſt be anſwerable for the price of their ſeats.

The public may be aſſured, that no expence or trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe waters and baths both convenient and uſeful, by

their humble ſervant,
GEORGE ESTERLY.

May 4. ¶

N. B. For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be four dollars for the ſeaſon, two dollars for one month, five ſhillings for one week, and one ſhilling for each time theſe baths are uſed leſs than a week. Nothing will be demanded from thoſe people who only drink the waters. The price for each ſeat in the ſtage going and coming will be two ſhillings and ſix-pence. c. ſ. f.

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Formerly oppoſite the Church in Second-ſtreet, has again opened ſtore on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet near Walnut ſtreet, where he has imported in the laſt veſſels from England, a general aſſortment of

China, Glaſs and Earthen Wares,

Among which are

COMPLEAT *tea table ſets* of enamelled china richly ornamented, Egyptian or *black china* tea pots, ſugardiſhes, and cream ewers; elegant *cane coloured* ware; *cut glaſs* candleſticks, ſalts, muſtard-pots, cruets, decanters and wine glaſſes, ſingle and double flint glaſs ware, a *few quart tumblers and covers, Bohemian* pint tumblers, balloon tumblers, cut tumblers of ſeveral ſizes and quart decanters, with a variety of common articles, for country conſumption. Country orders carefully packed, and executed at the ſhorteſt notice.

A few Watch chains and ſeals to be ſold low. t f.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Muſtard,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Beſt *Pickled Sturgeon*

In KEGS, cured in a moſt excellent manner for exportation,

To be Sold on the loweſt terms for Caſh,

BY *LUDWIG KUHN,*

At ARCH-STREET Ferry,

MERCHANTS and Captains of veſſels may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice, and orders from all parts will be executed with care and diſpatch. 5 w.

N. B. *Sturgeons Oil*, of the beſt quality, to be had at ſaid place.

This Day is Printed and Publiſhed,

By ROBERT AITKEN, at Pope's Head, Market-ſtreet, and to be ſold by him; and THOMAS DOBSON, near the corner of Cheſnut in Second-ſtreet,---*Price*, 2/9.

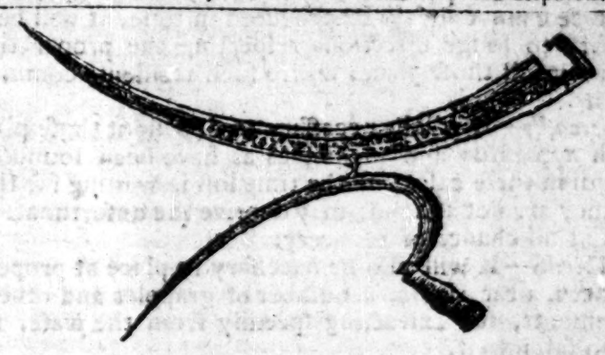
AN ESSAY

ON the cauſes of the variety of COMPLEXION and FIGURE in the HUMAN SPECIES. To which are added STRICTURES on Lord *Kaims's* diſcourſe, on the original diverſity of mankind. By the Reverend *Samuel Stanhope Smith*, D. D. Vice-Preſident, and profeſſor of moral Philoſophy in the college of New Jerſey; and member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting uſeful knowledge. 6 w.

SAMUEL SCOTTEN,
WHALE-BONE-CUTTER,

At No. 383, Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets,

HAS a good aſſortment of common cut Whalebone; he alſo cuts and prepares whalebone in the Engliſh manner, equal to Britiſh, to ſuit for bonnet, ſtay, umbrella and whip-makers; he has alſo a good aſſortment of bruſhes, ſhaving-boxes, black-ball, ivory and horn combs, &c. which he will ſell on reaſonable terms.---As no one here hath attempted manufacturing whalebone in the Britiſh manner, he apprehends few know the quality of ſuch bone; but as there is little or no waſte in it, he flatters himſelf the conſumers will find it their intereſt to encourage it, which will enable him to carry on the whalebone buſineſs in ſo extenſive a manner, as to ſell his dreſs'd bone at as low or lower price than common bone has ſold for when the buſineſs was in one man's hand. A generous allowance to country ſhopkeepers and others, who buy by the dozen or large quantity to ſell again. Orders from the country attended to with care and diſpatch. ¶



THREE HUNDRED DOZEN
SICKLES,

Ready for the enſuing Harveſt, made by

George Lownes and *Sons,*

In Springfield Township, Cheſter County.

THE above Sickles are alſo to be had of JOSEPH SERMON, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church, CHARLES FRENCH, in Water-ſtreet, near the Old Ferry, and JONES and LOWNES, on the Lower Side of Cheſnut-ſtreet Wharff.

FOR SALE,

A large and general aſſortment of

SCYTHES and SICKLES,

MADE by the ſubſcriber, at his SCYTHE and SICKLE MANUFACTORY, in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the black horſe.

THOMAS GOUCHER.

4 w.

GEORGE BRINGHURST,
COACH-MAKER,

HAS removed from Fourth ſtreet, oppoſite the German Lutheran church, to thoſe commodious and long accuſtomed buildings lately occupied by Mr. George Way, coach-maker, on the ſouth ſide of Arch-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, adjoining the Church burial-ground.

He takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his former employers, and to requeſt their future favours, as well as thoſe of the public.

He continues to make and repair all kinds of pleaſurable carriages, and will uſe his endeavours that his work ſhall be his beſt recommendation.

He takes in carriages to ſtand by the month, quarter or year, having convenient ſheds for the purpoſe; the greateſt care will be taken of them.

Carriages of all ſorts ſold upon commiſſion.

He has at preſent for ſale---A coach, a chariot, a phaeton, three coaches, very ſuitable to run in the line of ſtages, two chairs, two ſulkies, ſecond hand, and two family waggons entirely new, and of the neweſt faſhion.

To be SOLD or LET,

The remainder of his leaſe of the houſe, ſhop, ſheds, ſmith's ſhop, yard, &c. where he formerly dwelt, and carried on his buſineſs. The place is well calculated for a tavern for the entertainment of people from the country, being near the market. The yard is ſpacious, has a pump of good water in it, and can accommodate many waggons. The ſheds are roomy, and can ſhelter a great many horſes. † June 4, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Marple township, Cheſter county, about three weeks ago, a likely brown Mare. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

OWEN AFFLICK.

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